

Latin
Higher level
Paper 2

Thursday 10 May 2018 (morning)

2 hours

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A: Answer all questions on four extracts taken from two options studied. Each extract is worth **[10 marks]**.
- Section B: Give a written response based on one prompt **[12 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[52 marks]**.

Section A

Answer **all** questions on **four** extracts taken from **two** options studied.

Option A: Vergil

Extract 1 Vergil, *Georgics* 4.494–515

illa, “quis et me,” inquit, “miseram et te perdidit, Orpheu,
 495 quis tantus furor? en iterum crudelia retro
 Fata vocant, conditque natantia lumina somnus.
 iamque vale: feror ingenti circumdata nocte
 invalidasque tibi tendens, heu non tua, palmas!”
 dixit et ex oculis subito, ceu fumus in auras
 500 commixtus tenues, fugit diversa, neque illum,
 prensantem nequiquam umbras et multa volentem
 dicere, praeterea vidit, nec portitor Orci
 amplius obiectam passus transire paludem.
 quid faceret? quo se rapta bis coniuge ferret?
 505 quo fletu Manis, quae numina voce moveret?
 illa quidem Stygia nabat iam frigida cumba.
 septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses
 rupe sub aeria deserti ad Strymonis undam
 flesse sibi et gelidis haec evolvisse sub antris
 510 mulcentem tigres et agentem carmine quercus;
 qualis populea maerens philomela sub umbra
 amissos queritur fetus, quos durus arator
 observans nido implumes detraxit; at illa
 flet noctem ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
 515 integrat et maestis late loca questibus implet.

1. (a) Identify **two** similes in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Translate *en ... palmas* (lines 495–498). [3]
- (c) Identify **two** details that show the power of Orpheus’s song. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) *septem ... quercus* (lines 507–510). Describe how Orpheus’s grief is emphasized in these lines. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option A: Vergil**Extract 2 Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.34–49**

vix e conspectu Siculae telluris in altum
 35 vela dabant laeti, et spumas salis aere ruebant,
 cum Iuno, aeternum servans sub pectore volnus,
 haec secum: “mene incepto desistere victam,
 nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem?
 quippe vetor fati. Pallasne exurere classem
 40 Argivum atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto,
 unius ob noxam et furias Aiacis Oilei?
 ipsa, Iovis rapidum iaculata e nubibus ignem,
 disiecitque rates evertitque aequora ventis,
 illum expirantem transfixo pectore flammas
 45 turbine corripuit scopuloque infixit acuto.
 ast ego, quae divom incedo regina, Iovisque
 et soror et coniunx, una cum gente tot annos
 bella gero! Et quisquam numen Iunonis adoret
 praeterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem?

2. (a) *aeternum ... volnus* (line 36). Identify this “wound”, giving **two** details. [2]
- (b) Write out and scan *haec ... regem* (lines 37–38). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (c) Examine the way in which Vergil expresses Juno’s anger. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

Option B: History**Extract 3 Tacitus, *Annals* 3.3–4**

facilius crediderim Tiberio et Augusta, qui domo non excedebant, cohibitam, ut par maeror et matris exemplo avia quoque et patruus attineri viderentur. dies quo reliquiae tumulto Augusti inferebantur modo per silentium vastus, modo ploratibus inquires; plena urbis itinera, conlucentes per campum Martis faces. illic miles cum armis, sine insignibus magistratus, populus per
 5 tribus concidisse rem publicam, nihil spei reliquum clamitabant, promptius apertiusque quam ut meminisse imperitantium crederes. nihil tamen Tiberium magis penetravit quam studia hominum accensa in Agrippinam, cum decus patriae, solum Augusti sanguinem, unicum antiquitatis specimen appellarent versique ad caelum ac deos integram illi subolem ac superstitem iniquorum precarentur.

3. (a) *facilius ... viderentur* (lines 1–2). Explain why Antonia had been prevented from leaving the house. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *tumulo Augusti* (line 2). Describe this site, giving **one** detail about its purpose and **one** detail about its location in Rome. [2]
- (c) Translate *illic ... clamitabant* (lines 4–5). [3]
- (d) Explain why Tiberius is distressed. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option B: History

Extract 4 Suetonius, *Tiberius* 42.2

Cestio Gallio, libidinoso ac prodigo seni, olim ab Augusto ignominia notato et a se ante paucos dies apud senatum increpito cenam ea lege condixit, ne quid ex consuetudine immutaret aut demeret, utque nudis puellis ministrantibus cenaretur. ignotissimum quaesturae candidatum nobilissimis anteposuit ob epotam in convivio propinante se vini amphoram. Asellio Sabino sestertia ducenta
5 donavit pro dialogo, in quo boleti et ficedulae et ostreae et turdi certamen induxerat. novum denique officium instituit a voluptatibus, praeposito equite R.T. Caesonio Prisco.

4. (a) *ab Augusto ignominia notato* (line 1). Describe this technical procedure. [2]
- (b) List **two** details about the man that Tiberius recommended for the quaestorship. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Analyse how Suetonius makes the behaviour of Tiberius appear outrageous. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 5 Propertius, *Elegies* 3.23

ergo tam doctae nobis periere tabellae,
 scripta quibus pariter tot periere bona!
 has quondam nostris manibus detriverat usus,
 qui non signatas iussit habere fidem.
 5 illae iam sine me norant placare puellas,
 et quaedam sine me verba diserta loqui.
 non illas fixum caras effecerat aurum:
 vulgari buxo sordida cera fuit.
 qualescumque mihi semper mansere fideles,
 10 semper et effectus promeruerunt bonos.
 forsitan haec illis fuerunt mandata tabellis:
 ‘irascor, quoniam’, lente, moratus heri.
 an tibi nescio quae visast formosior? an tu
 non bona de nobis crimina ficta iacis?’
 15 aut dixit: ‘venies hodie, cessabimus una:
 hospitium tota nocte paravit Amor,’
 et quaecumque volens reperit non stulta puella
 garrula, cum blandis dicitur hora dolis.
 me miserum, his aliquis rationem scribit avarus
 20 et ponit duras inter ephemeridas!
 quas si quis mihi rettulerit, donabitur auro:
 quisenta velit?
 i puer, et citus haec aliqua propone columna,
 et dominum Esquiliis scribe habitare tuum.

5. (a) Translate *ergo ... fidem* (lines 1–4). [3]
- (b) *illae ... bonos* (lines 5–10). Explain why Propertius’s tablets are beneficial to him. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) List **three** figures of speech in this extract **and** describe their effect. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) Write out and scan *i puer ... tuum* (lines 23–24). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]

Option C: Love poetry

Extract 6 Tibullus, *Elegies* 1.1.19–40

vos quoque, felicitis quondam, nunc pauperis agri
 20 custodes, fertis munera vestra, Lares.
 tunc vitula innumeros lustrabat caesa iuencos,
 nunc agna exigui est hostia parva soli.
 agna cadet vobis, quam circum rustica pubes
 clamet 'io messes et bona vina date'.
 25 iam modo iam possim contentus vivere parvo
 nec semper longae deditus esse viae,
 sed Canis aestivos ortus vitare sub umbra
 arboris ad rivos praetereuntis aquae.
 nec tamen interdum pudeat tenuisse bidentem
 30 aut stimulo tardos increpuisse boves,
 non agnamve sinu pigeat fetumve capellae
 desertum oblita matre referre domum.
 at vos exiguo pecori, furesque lupique,
 parcite: de magno est praeda petenda grege.
 35 hic ego pastoremque meum lustrare quotannis
 et placidam soleo spargere lacte Palem.
 adsitis, divi, neu vos e paupere mensa
 dona nec e puris spernite fictilibus.
 fictilia antiquus primum sibi fecit agrestis
 40 pocula, de facili conposuitque luto.

6. (a) Analyse the expression *Canis aestivos ortus* (line 27). [2]
- (b) Describe the purification of the land, giving **two** details. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Examine how Tibullus portrays his character in the extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

Option D: Women**Extract 7 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 2.13.7–10**

quod ubi regi nuntiatum est, primo incensus ira oratores Romam misit ad Cloeliam obsidem deprecendam: alias haud magni facere; deinde in admirationem versus supra Coclites Muciosque dicere id facinus esse et prae se ferre, quem ad modum, si non dedatur obses, pro rupto foedus se habiturum, sic deditam intactam inviolatamque ad suos remissurum. utrimque constitit fides:
 5 et Romani pignus pacis ex foedere restituerunt, et apud regem Etruscum non tuta solum sed honorata etiam virtus fuit, laudatamque virginem parte obsidum se donare dixit; ipsa, quos vellet, legeret. productis omnibus elegisse inpubes dicitur, quod et virginitati decorum et consensu obsidum ipsorum probabile erat, eam aetatem potissimum liberari ab hoste, quae maxime opportuna iniuriae esset.

7. (a) *quod ... est* (line 1). State what was announced to the king. [2]
- (b) Translate *productis ... esset* (lines 7–9). [3]
- (c) *alias ... remissurum* (lines 2–4). Describe what Porsinna values about Cloelia. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]
- (d) *et Romani ... dixit* (lines 5–6). Identify **two** outcomes from the return of Cloelia to Porsinna. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]

Option D: Women**Extract 8 Vergil, *Aeneid* 11.648–663**

at medias inter caedes exsultat Amazon,
 unum exserta latus pugnae, pharetrata Camilla,
 650 et nunc lenta manu spargens hastilia denset,
 nunc validam dextra rapit indefessa bipennem;
 aureus ex umero sonat arcus et arma Dianae.
 illa etiam in tergum, siquando pulsa recessit,
 spicula converso fugientia dirigit arcu.
 655 at circum lectae comites, Larinaque virgo
 Tullaque et aeratam quatiens Tarpeia securem,
 Italides, quas ipsa decus sibi dia Camilla
 delegit pacisque bonas bellique ministras:
 quales Threiciae cum flumina Thermodontis
 660 pulsant et pictis bellantur Amazones armis
 seu circum Hippolyten, seu cum se Martia curru
 Penthesilea refert, magnoque ululante tumultu
 feminea exsultant lunatis agmina peltis.

8. (a) Write out and scan *illa ... arcu* (lines 653–654). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) *flumina Thermodontis* (line 659). Locate this reference. [2]
- (c) Examine the way in which Vergil portrays Camilla's martial prowess in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Turn over

Option F: Good living**Extract 9 Seneca, *De Tranquillitate Animi* 2.11–13**

ut ulcera quaedam nocituras manus adpetunt et tactu gaudent, et foedam corporum scabiem delectat quicquid exasperat, non aliter dixerim his mentibus, in quas cupiditates velut mala ulcera eruperunt, voluptati esse laborem vexationemque. sunt enim quaedam, quae corpus quoque nostrum eum quodam dolore delectent, ut versare se et mutare nondum fessum latus, et alio atque
 5 alio positu ventilari. qualis ille Homericus Achilles est, modo pronus, modo supinus, in varios habitus se ipse componens, quod proprium aegri est, nihil diu pati et mutationibus ut remediis uti. inde peregrinationes suscipiuntur vagae et in via litora pererrantur et modo mari se modo terra experitur semper praesentibus infesta levitas. “nunc Campaniam petamus.” iam delicata fastidio sunt: “inculta videantur, Bruttios et Lucaniae saltus persequamur.” aliquid tamen inter
 10 deserta amoeni requiritur, in quo luxuriosi oculi longo locorum horrentium squalore releventur: “Tarentum petatur laudatusque portus et hiberna caeli mitioris et regio vel antiquae satis opulenta turbae.” nimis diu a plausu et fragore aures vacaverunt, iuvat iam et humano sanguine frui: “iam flectamus cursum ad urbem.” aliud ex alio iter suscipitur et spectacula spectaculis mutantur.

9. (a) *ut ulcera ... vexationemque* (lines 1–3). Analyse this simile. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (b) Translate *qualis ... uti* (lines 5–7). [3]
- (c) *Bruttios et Lucaniae* (line 9). Identify these geographical locations. [2]
- (d) Outline the reasons for visiting Tarentum. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [3]

Option F: Good living

Extract 10 Horace, *Carmina* 2.16.1–20

otium divos rogat in patenti
prensus Aegaeo, simul atra nubes
condidit lunam neque certa fulgent
sidera nautis,

5 otium bello furiosa Thrace,
otium Medi pharetra decori,
Grosophe, non gemmis neque purpura ve-
nale nec auro.

10 non enim gazae neque consularis
submovet lictor miseros tumultus
mentis et curas laqueata circum
tecta volantis

15 vivitur parvo bene cui paternum
splendet in mensa tenui salinum
nec levis somnos timor aut cupido
sordidus aufert.

20 quid brevi fortes iaculamur aevo
multa? quid terras alio calentis
sole mutamus? patriae quis exsul
se quoque fugit?

10. (a) State the significance of addressing this poem to Pompeius Grosphus. Quotation of the Latin text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) *non enim ... aufert* (lines 9–16). Outline what can make an ambitious man unhappy, according to the poet. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [2]
- (c) Examine the way the ideals of the happy life are highlighted through the stylistic features of this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Latin text. [6]

Section B

Discuss any **one** of the following prompts. Your answer should demonstrate your understanding of the prescribed authors, knowledge of broader contexts, and critical analysis.

[12]

Option A: Vergil

11. It is said that “a Roman is never so Roman as when he is imitating a Greek”.

Option B: History

12. Ancient historians only portray events of the past that have relevance for the present time in which they write.

Option C: Love poetry

13. Roman love poetry focuses on the pursuit, not the consummation, of erotic love.

Option D: Women

14. In Roman culture there are virtues specific to women.

Option F: Good living

15. The happy life depends entirely on one’s internal attitude.
